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New-York Daily Tribune

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

FRIDAY, JULY 24, 1885.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGE.-The Princess Beatrice and Prince Henry were married in the Isle of Wight. Expressions of regret for the death of General Grant were made in London. === The Conservatives were defeated in the House of Commons. Dom: STIC .- General Grant died at 8 a. m. =

Vice-President Hendricks interviewed at Detroit. No more Indian troubles apprehended. Street-car conductors struck in Cleveland. Telegraph companies effected a compromise, Wholesale bigamy case at Wilkesbarre.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-Burial offered to General Grant. ___ Dramond swindle, ___ P. H. Watson dead. ___ Safe arrival of Mrs. Leutze. ___ St Louis club defeated by New-York at baseball. = Winners at Moumouth Park Col, Sprague, Bigon net, Caramel, Telie Doe, Executor and Hattie B. = Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 82.43 cents. = Stocks irregularly active and higher ; closed strong at something under best figtures.

Persons leaving town for the season, and summer travellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, postpaid, for 75 cents per month, the address being changed as often as desired. THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent to any address in Europe for \$1 35 per month, which includes the ocean postage.

Summer Hotels are frequently designated by the Government as regular Post Offices. Before forwarding their orders for THE TRIBUNE readers at summer resorts will do well to ascertain the exact official title of the Post Office at which they expect to receive their mail. Delay and correspondence will be avoided by so doing.

Among the notable tributes paid to memory of General Grant will be found the poems of Mr. E. C. Stedman and Chief Justice Noah Davis, printed on this page of to-day's TRIBUNE.

on Counsel is another city official who can discover no law making Jacob Sharp the ruler of the city streets. He finds that Mr. Sharp was not warranted in tearing up the pavements without a permit from the Commissioner of Public Works. That being the case, the question naturally comes up why does not the Law Department proceed to punish Mr. Sharp for his unlawful proceeding ?

The victimized jewellers who intrusted \$25,000 worth of diamonds to a pedler, and found them later in the keeping of pawnbroken, have paid dearly for their experience. It is a pity that the swindler cannot be punished; but she is probably safe within the Canadian lines. The people of the Dominion will hardly feel proud over this rapid increase in their criminal classes, even though they bring with them their ill-gotten gains.

Mr. Hendricks hardly ever opens his mouth without, figuratively speaking, putting his foot in it. The Attorney-General's opinion, he says, must govern the Secretary of the Navv. and he cannot accept the vessels building by Mr. Roach, because they do not meet the requirements of the contracts. If Mr. Hendricks had read the opinion he would have learned that according to the Attorney-General there are no contracts. That is exactly what is the matter. The Government proposes to treat Mr. Roach as without any rights in the matter; and any shipbuilder who has to fight singlehanded the Government of the United States, which he cannot sue, sust necessarily go into bankruptey.

It would be highly gratifying to the people of this city if the family of General Grant should conclude to accept a resting place in one of the city parks for the body of the old hero. The Mayor, acting in behalf of the city authorities, has made such an offer. It it be accepted, the people of this city would doubtless raise a fitting monument to mark the grave of one who did so much to save the Union, and thus to preserve the growth of the metropolis. Deeply attached as he was to New-York, choosing this city for his home, it seems meet and appropriate that his final resting place should be here. The innovation which this offer marks in the management of the parks is one that can well be made to meet this extraordinary case; and only indicates the regard in which the dead soldier was held by his fellow-citizens.

The work of 'punishing the Democrate re sponsible for the outrageous election frauds in Chicago does not proceed with much vigor. Mackin and Gallagher, who were convicted of stuffing ballot boxes and forging returns last November, are still at large. Mackin has re-cently been convicted again, this time on a arge of perjury, but his lawyers have manged so far to keep him out of the penitentiary. one has yet been punished for stealing the allot boxes in one of the wards in the spring ction. In the meantime, Carter Harrison, neficiary of these frauds, retains office as Mayor, and declares that he will take have saved the Nation and conquered Lee, antage of every possible legal technicality had Grant been killed, or failed. But he revent a decision in the case against him. was not killed, and did not fail, and with ver the people of Chicago get rid of the rule unatinted gratitude the Nation hailed him as vantage of every possible legal technicality prevent a decision in the case against him

of this disgraceful gang of Democratic politicians they ought to appoint a day for thanksgiving.

ON THE DEATH OF AN INVINCIBLE SOL-DIER.

> O, what a sore campaign, Of which men long shall tell, Ended when he was slain-When this our greatest fell !

For him no mould had cast A bullet surely sped; No talchion, welded fast, His iron blood had shed.

Death on the hundredth field Had failed to bring him low; He was not born to yield To might of mortal foe.

Even to himself unknown, He bore the fated sword, Forged somewhere near His throne Of battles still the Lord.

That weapon when he drew, Back rolled the wrath of men,-Their onset feebler grew, The Nation rose again.

The splendor and the fame-Whisper of these alone, Nor say that round his name A moment's shade was thrown:

Count not each satellite Twixt him and glory's sun, The circling things of night ;-Number his battles won.

Where then to choose his grave? From mountain unto sea, The Land he tought to save His sepulchre shall be.

Yet to its fruitful earth His quickening ashes lend, That chieftains may have birth, And patriots without end.

His carven scroll shall read: Here rests the valiant heart Whose duty was his creed,-Whose choice, the warrior's part

Who, when the fight was done, The grim last foe defied, Naught knew save victory v Surrendered not-but diea. EDMUND C. STEDMAN.

GENERAL GRANT.

The foremest man of the Nation has closed career second to no other in the history of the Republic. The victorious leader of the Nation in the greatest war of modern times, he was also a leader of the people in civil life. Perhaps no single act of Washington's Presidency was more pregnant with blessings for the Nation than President Grant's unflinching defence of public faith and honest money, just as no military achievement in our early history surpassed in splendor the taking of Vicksburg, or in results the fall of Richmond. Greater statesmen than President Grant the country has known, and men more capable of wisely leading public opinion. But to him, both as statesman and as soldier, the country owes a debt of undying gratitude. All men have faults, and he was not exempt. a thankful people would gladly forget them, and remember only the great deeds and the noble traits of character which remain for the

admiration of mankind. When Captain Grant gave up his commission after the Mexican war, he entered upon a part of his life which must have been to him the least congenial. A man fit for great things when employed for years in positions which de not call into exercise his best powers, is apt to lose what was worth most in his natural qualities and early training, and to be found in a measure unfitted for great responsibilities and ergencies when they come. The life of General Grant had been such before the war that when he offered his services to the country few indeed imagined that in him was to be found the great General and the strong President. No doubt it was fortunate for General Grant that he was tried at first in positions not too prominent or responsible. Neither the great General nor the strong statesman had yet been developed. But in the undistinguished life of peace he had no lost the training of West Point and the Mexican War, and the General soon began to appear in the modest and reticent soldier, who never boasted and never grumbled, who never sough a more important command or a larger force and never failed to do faithfully whatever was expected of him. Fort Donelson first taught the country what sort of a soldier it had in its Western army; Pittsburg Landing and Iuka followed, and then the fall of Vicksburg shared with the victory of Gettysburg the honor of breaking the back of the rebellion. But it was left for General Grant, after the splendid achievement at Lookout Mountain, toltake command of the armies of the United States, and to finish the rebellion by the capture of Richmond Military criticism of General Grant's campaigns will never take from him his laurels. No doubt it will show many mistakes; an enormous disproportion of means to ends; a tremen dous superiority in numbers, and alas, also in casualties : the costliest victories, sometimes, in life and money, the world ever saw. But it is enough that he did what others tried to do.
With scarcely a trace of the shining traits which dazzle the popular eye and kindle the enthusiasm of soldiers, he gained the confidence of the Nation for 'the long year's struggle from the Wilderness to Appomattox, and inspired the army with a trust which it never had in any other commander. Sound judgment, marvellous tenacity, the lofty moral courage to stake everything upon the conclusions of a judgment deliberately formed, and a sure eye in selecting the right man for the work to be done, are qualities which go further than brilliancy or genius in making the successful General. But General Grant's conceptions were ometimes brilliant as well as sound, and the great soldiers of modern times have not been low to honor the merit which some critics of smaller performance have failed to see. The final taking of Vicksburg and the previous campaign in its rear were military achievements as bold and brilliant as any of the century. Matched with Lee he found a way to advance through a hostile country, never giving a wary and powerful foe a chance to fight except at a lisadvantage, and crippling the enemy at every

step, while holding every foot of ground taken

It was said by a brilliant soldier of Lee's army

that any more showy General in place of Gran would have had his army destroyed a dozen times before he reached Richmond, The

country knows that the army did reach Rich-

mother might have done as well, and at

far less sacrifice of life; history records

that no other did. Perhaps another might

and ended the rebellion, Perhaps

It does not appear that General Grant's political knowledge or character had developed very greatly during the progress of the war. He had not been a profound student of public affairs. His report on the condition of the South after the war was not an evidence of great political insight. But for the antagonism of President Johnson to the party of the Union, it is possible that General Grant's political development would have taken a different direction in some respects. But his closes friends in public life had been stanch Republicans. With their sympathy, and with the guiding experience gained in the controversy with Johnson, General Grant soon developed a strong and clear attachment to Republican principles. As he held against Lee every foot of ground once occupied, so when he had once grasped and made his own a Republican idea, be held it thoroughly and absolutely, without wavering or qualification, and to the end. But his course as President was not one of unmixed success. In choosing men for military needs and duties, he had been marvellously gifted, and had learned to rely absolutely upon his own judgment in his choice, and to trust with unshakable confidence the men he had selected. In political life he had not the same unerring keenness of discrimination. Sometimes he chose the wrong men. Since he did not question his own judgment, and had learned to trust without reserve the men of his choice, he was many times placed in false positions by his errors of selection and by confidence misplaced, and in matters of vital public policy found his high aims defeated by the unworthiness of persons he had trusted. But with a rare and grand nobility of nature, he never sought to avoid responsibility for such mistakes, and never once attributed to others an ill-success resulting from the unworthiness of his chosen agents. A true soldier to the end, he reckoned as his own deed whatever he had done through others, however much they had deceived him. It was this trait, so noble in spirit, so natural in a soldier, and so rare in public life, which blinded multitudes to his merits as a President. Unmurmuring he shouldered the faults of every man he had selected, and bore the brunt of all. It is to be added as a vital fact in General Grant's political history, that he never acquired the faculty of valuing men for their devotion to principles. Thus he lost one great safeguard

principles by which he was guided. To him a friend was a friend, whether agreeing with him wholly or not, and a foe was a foe. The admiring and even loving appreciation, which could vet combat him when he was deemed wrong in principle, he could hardly understand. Had he udged men in public life more by their regard for ideas and less by their personal relations, he would have been far more successful as an Excutive and leader of men. But in his career as President also, it fell to his lot to save the Nation by his own firmness in duty. The first measure that he signed as President pledged specie resumption, and from that aim he never swerved a hair's breadth. His veto of the inflation bill, though it had been advocated by many of his warmest friends, was the grandest act of his official life. Nor was he less clear and strong in his attachment to the principles of protection. The subtleties of conomic discussion never confused him; to his mind it was an ever-present duty to defend American industry, as to defend the American flag. In days that are coming, too, the Nation will learn to honor President Grant's aims in re gard to the South. Here it was that his selec tion of unfit instruments cost him most. Be cause he chose some men who had little true devotion to Republican principles, his whole policy was belittled and misunderstood by many at the North, and the history of the country wa changed. Had he been able to make clear to the public mind what he saw, and what h wanted to do, could be have separated in the public mind the honorable aims he pursued from the conduct of some of the tools he chose, ne country would have known him better, ar would have spared itself a task which it has ye to finish. In the light of later events, it must be said that he saw the Southern problem more clearly than any of those who criticised him though he had not the gift to make his meaning known to the people. Whatever he could de by his own personal endeavor to build up and honor loyalty, and to defend American citizen ship in every State, he did with fidelity It was not wholly his fault that he had not th political training or the power always to selec the right agents to carry out his plans, and so the plans themselves came to be misinterpreted through the acts of men who stood before the

against error in selection. Nor was he always

ready to appreciate criticism in the light of the

world as his agents. In the later years of his life, and particularly n business affairs, General Grant showed th same inaccuracy in the judgment of men with respect to other than military duties, and the sam dlent, uncomplaining and heroic endurance of the burdens resulting from mistaken judgment. He was easily deceived, and was the ready prev of designing flatterers. Whoever wished could gain his confidence by adulation, and could then turn him vehemently against another by the flimsiest of misrepresentations He was not gifted in business. He lacked th qualities which make men successful in getting or in keeping money. He could save a Nation; ne could not save himself or his family from the knavery of a Ward.

He has gone where reticence will no longer h misunderstood. The faults of others, which he shouldered through life, fall from him at the grave. He lives in the memory of millions, who owe to him their Nation's safety, a great sol dier, a faithful public servant, a devoted de fender of public faith, a sincere patriot, a noble CONTRACT LEGISLE AND

THE BEST OF TRIBUTES.

A great Republican leader has fallen, and the Nation sits in sackcloth mourning for one of her most devoted sons. To-day from the Atlantic to the Pacific the great dead soldier is enlogized in terms of admiration and affection. What is the best tribute of respect that the Republicans of New-York, the State of his adoption, can pay to the memory of their dead

comrade ? General Grant was an ardent and unwavering lover of the Republican party. He believed with all the force of his stordy nature that the safety and prosperity of the country for which he had striven so nobly were largely condi-tioned upon the success of Republican principles. And so it seems to us that the Republicans of New-York will honor Grant's memory most truly by rededicating themselves to-day to the unselfish service of the Republican party The past few years have witnessed the declin and fall of factionalism in our ranks, and it is eminently fit that the death of this foremost Republican should serve to weld all element in the party into yet closer union. Let peace and good-will and forbearance and mutual recogni tion characterize the career of the party all the future, to the end that the strength which results from unity and the victory that waits upon strength may be ours,

the conqueror of the greatest rebellion in forward to the duties of the fall campaign. It will labor to the best of its ability, not for a factional, but for a Republican triumph. And by the memory of Grant it confidently calls upon every member of the party thus to array itself on the side of assured harmony and unity.

MR. GARLAND'S BLUNDER.

The World resents the imputation that the Administration has sought to crush John Roach It contends that the contractor has been paid more than \$2,000,000 for the construction of the Dolphin and the cruisers and that there is less than \$400,000 due on the entire series of transactions. Since there is not more than \$15,000 or \$20,000 unpaid on the Dolphin it pronounces the charge that the Administration has bankrupted the contractor as a glaring fraud and falsehood and as a shallow pretence Its energetic manner does not surprise us, since the accusation that the Government has driven out of trade a great firm with a pay-roll of \$31,000 a week is a very serious one in these hard times. Since the November election there has been as much business depression as the partisans of the Administration care to account for on general grounds. When a large firm is compelled in consequence of the Government's warfare and persecution to relinquish business and to throw 2,500 skilled mechanics out of employment, the commercial community draws its own inferences.

But what are the facts? Grant for the sake of the argument that The World is correct in assuming that the sum of \$2,000,000 was paid on the contracts for the four vessels and that the balance still due does not exceed \$400,000. Under Attorney-General Garland's opinion, John Roach is hable for every dollar that has been paid for the Dolphin; and if the same principle be applied to the cruisers, he is liable for the entire amount which he has received on the contracts. He wisely called a halt in the interest of his creditors when he found that the Administration through its legal adviser had virtually pronounced him indebted to the Government for every dellar received and that he would be left with four vessels on his hands practically condemned as worthless. Attorney-General Garland had rendered it impossible for him to complete the cruisers. The validity of the contracts was denied and the Government was threatening him with litigation for the recovery of \$2,000,000. The assignment under the circumstances was compulsory. The World's argument that the outstanding balances are comparatively small is a shallow

pretence. The truth is that the Administration has been sorely embarrassed by the Attorney-General's opinion. Not only has it been placed ship-building firm to suspend business, but it has also been made the laughing stock of the American bar. The legal effect of the opinion is to relieve Mr. Roach's bondsmen of responsibility and to leave the Government's interests entirely unprotected. The youngest lattorney out of law school can perceive that if there i no contract, there is no liability for the comple tion or satisfactory construction of the ships, and consequently that neither the builder nor the bondsmen are under obligations to the Government. The only redress open to the Government would be a fantastic suit for the recovery of the money paid under contracts that are pronounced invalid; and very little discernment is required to forecast the result of

Indeed, Attorney-General Garland's opinion is so crude and illogical that we do not believe that so good a lawyer as Secretary Whitney will consider himself bound to abide by it. He ought not to consent to occupy an untenable position, but ought at once to relieve the Administration from its embarrassments by enabling Mr. Roach to resume business and to finish the cruisers. Secretary Whitney's motives in the controversy respecting the Dolphin no one has any desire to impugn. He is a just and generous man, who ought to receive full credit for sincerity of purpose; and he is too astute a politician and too sound a lawyer to be beguiled by his colleague's

DECLINE OF ENGLISH TRADE.

A writer in the current number of the Deutsche Rundschau confirms Mr. Goschen's recent admissions respecting the gradual de cline of England's commercial supremacy. In 1867 that country had 24 per cent of the trade of the world; in 1882 it had 19 per cent, and the relative decrease still continues. Its perentage of the entire volume of European trade has declined during the same period from 34 to 29. In the production of coal, iron, steel, otton and woollen goods, there has been corresponding decrease with reference to other Nations. The relative gains are scored largely by high-tariff countries, especially Germany and the United States.

This is one of the questions which the Royal Commission soon to be appointed will be expected to consider in inquiring into the present tate of English trade and industry. The confidence with which German economists are denonstrating the continuous decline of the Nation's economical supremacy causes much uneasiness among Englishmen. The St. James's Gazette expresses this feeling when it remarks: "There can be no doubt that among men of business abroad and at home there is constant questioning as to whether England is not losing her lead in the commercial and industrial field; whether, having reached the height of her relative supremacy, she has not begun to decline in comparison with other Nations, and especially with the United This decline, with the whole world States. practically in league against England and its economic system, is a cogent argument in favor of the policy of protection, whereby home industries have been developed in the United States, Germany and other countries.

DR. FERRAN'S REMEDY. The report of Dr. la Granja upon Dr. Ferran' cholera inoculation process strikes a hard blow at the remedy, coming as it does in support of the findings of the French Medical Commission. Dr. Ferran has accused the latter of reaching unfavorable conclusions upon a harried and insufficient in quiry, but Dr. la Granja's account appears to indicate that his colleagues investigated the matter carefully. He says that inoculation has not, as previously asserted, warded off the disease, but that so far as could be ascertained, almost as many of the inoculated persons took cholera and died of it as those to whom no remedy had been applied. But he seems to admit that in cases where the in oculated people had absolute faith in the process the danger of infection was diminished, and thi a perfectly intelligible, though it really says nothing for Dr. Ferran's remedy. Faith is a sovereign preventive of disease, and especially of cholera, for it is an old observation that fear kills more people than that disease during epidemic visita-tions. It is also significant that the inoculated patients do not, according to Dr. la Granja, have he disease in a mild form. This seems to indicate that the inoculation in most cases does not take,

The cholera pacillus theory, it must be remem berod, is as yet by no means generally accepted and even if it were received as proved, it would not follow that Dr. Forran's process was sound. There are many facts in the spread of cholors which are irreconcilable with the theory of propagation by bacilli, the disease frequently appearing under cir-cumstances which seem to render the application of that hynothesis honeless. Yet half a dozen

thoroughly reported cases of this character would practically upset the theory, and therefore it is too soon to conclude that the genesis and treatment of cholera have been solved. Of course it is very difficult to ascertain what result Dr. Ferran's experiments in Spain have produced, because it is practically impossible to distinguish between cases in which inoculation has proved protective and cases in which belief in the specific has acted therapeu tically. But in view of the refusal of so many nedical men who have examined the process or the spot to indorse it, public judgment may well be suspended for the present. Dr. Ferran claims that he has not had fair play, but unfortunately that claim is made quite as frequently to excus failure as because it is justified by the facts.

As the Administration is sorely in need of a diplomatic policy it ought to welcome the sug-gestion made by The World-namely, to back up Keiley by asking the Austrian Minister at Washington to go home. In no other way, it is urged, can Austria "be taught that we can do without any diplomatic relations with her until she cures herself of the impertinence of objecting to those we send on frivolous and unjustifiable grounds." Mr. Keiley 13 considerable of a statesman when he is focussed in Richmond, but if he were spread all over the European continent as a diplomatic policy, we'are afraid that as an issue he would be extremely thin.

A poem written by N. P. Willis on the death of President Harrison closes with a verse which is even more applicable to the great soldier whom this Nation now mourns than it was to his to whose memory it was inscribed:

The stars on our banner grow suddenly dim, let us weep no ur darkness, but weep not for him; Not for him, who departing left millions in tears; Not for him, who has died full of honors and years; Not for him, who has died full of honors and years; From the round at the top he has stepped to the sky!

The fact that The Ecening Post continues to lean wingly upon the bosom of President Cleveland, otwithstanding the retention of Jones as postnaster at Indianapolis, proves what has been se often proved before, that blind faith will triumph over bitter experience.

There is a belief among the "knowing ones" at the rineipal Continental capitals that Queen Victoria was prompted by family considerations to accep vith readiness Mr. Gladstone's resignation and to call Lord Salisbury to take his place. She is said to e auxious to have Germany buy out the Dake of Edinburgh's interest in the Grand Duchies of Coburg and Gotha and the estates which appertain to those sovereignties. Bismarck intimated to her that negotiations to that end could be far better conducted with Lord Salisbury than with Mr. Gladstone. Hence her desire for a change of Ministers. It is a pretty story, and has plausible foundation is the Queen's well-known devotion to the material welfare of her children, and in Bismarck's unconcealed dislike of Mr. Gladstone dating from the atter's visit to the royal family at Copenhagen. in the unenviable position of forcing a great But if it be true, Her Majesty must have suffered a strong and unpleasant surprise at the decision o the Council of Regency of Brunswick, made sine Salisbury's accession, to the effect that none but a native German Prince could reign there. It is not bkely that any better bargain can be struck in the Duke of Edinburgh's case under Salisbury than under Gladstone.

> It is the Democratic Albany Times which sentenjously remarks that "it is a wise hall that reframs from nominating a Governor this year." Whom does this hit? Tammany Hall, or Irving Hall, or Mozart Hail, or s'mother hall?

PFESONAL

Professor Cyrus Northrop, formerly of Tale but now resident of Minnesota University, recently underwent severe surgical operation and is still confined to his

Senator George, of Mississippi, is under treatment for onle inflammation of the eyes. Mr. Boach, the famous ship-builder, was one day

ked, " Have you any hobby !" " Yes." " What is it !" It is told by The Boston Record that Lord Tennyso and his family, including his little grand-laughter, were tining at Osborne by invitation of the Queen. During the meal the bread plate ran low, and the Queen took the last piece. Thereupon the little Tennyson girl, who had been taught that it was had manners to take the had been taking that it was had hanners to take the
hast piece on the plate, pointed her finger at the Queen
and sold scoundary: "Piegy, piegy, pieg'. The guests
expected that nothing but decapitation was in store for
the child; but the Queen came nobly to the rescue:
"You are quite right, my dear," said she; "nobody but
the Queen should take the last piece on the plate."

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

A census of the number of persons under the care of the Countisioners of Charities and Correction, at the present time, affords some idea of the enormous expense this city is put to in maintaining its criminal and in-digent classes. Exclusive of officials and hired help there are 12,658 persons now under the care of this one epartment. There are 3,925 insane persons, of who 2,211 are women. There is a rapid increase in the num-ber of insane, the increase being greater among women than among men. The lowest number of persons in any ne institution is two, which is the number confined in the inebriate asylum. And yet intemperance is said to the chief agent in filling up the other institutions. VANQUISHED.

(Prancis F. Browne in Chicago Daily News.)

Not by the ball or brand Sped by a mortal hand, Not by the lightning stroke When flery tempests broke,— Not mid the ranks of war

Uninoved, undismayed.
In the crash and carmare of the cannonado—
Eye that clumned not, hand that falled not,
Brain that swerved not, heart that qualled not,
Steel nerve, iron form—
The dauntless spirit that o'erruled the storm.

The Here woke. Rose undismayed : Saluted Death—and sheathed his blade.

Saluted Death—and sheathed his blade.

The Conqueror of a hundred fields
To a nightler Conqueror yields;
No mortal focusa' a blow
Laid the great Soldier low;
Victor in his latest breath—
Vanquished, but by Death.

Ex-Senator Pomeroy, of Kausas, is a small man, but nobedy has ever supposed him to be as small as he appears in the light of his recent letter. It would take a mighty fine sleve to separate Pomeroy from a quart of timothy seed.—[Philadelphia Press.

When they don't like a play in Arizona, they don't like t, no matter who was its author. A travelling company

when they don't like a play it Arzona, they don't like it, no matter who was its author. A travelling company recently gave "Hamlet" in an Arizona town, and the following notice of the event appeared in the local paper: "A company of dudlers gave a show last night at Barney Hill's. They played a dizzy snap called ' Hamlet.' never heard of the drama before and we never want to see it again. It is the snidest thing in the way of a show we ever fell up against. There ain't no horses, singing, sighting or dancing in the whole blamed shebang. There was a lively dog sight in the middle of the play that was a great success. The actors were not killed, but the duck that played Humlet was tarred and feathered. He will recover."

A MORNING CALL.

When she speed him coming
She wore a kerchief round her head
Her papered curis to hide,
The founces on her skirts were torn,
Her slippers were untied,
Her jacket wanted battons, and
'Twas not exactly clean,
And through her worn-out sleeves quite plain
Her elbows could be seen.

When she received him
Upon her brow her fluffy hair
Like tangled sunshine lay.
Her pretty Mother Hubbard gown
Was rich in ribbons gay,
Her little shoes were decked with bows,
Bome mendew flowers cling
Near her fair throat, and from her side
A small scent-bottle hung.

And if a sure thing
That never yet for conjurer
Did quicker change befail
Than that young man evoked who came
To make a morning call.

[Philadelph.] -{Philadelphia News.

The weather said.—"Wilt thou!" yesterday, and every-hing wilted.—[The Rochester Herald. thing wilted.—[The Rochester Herald,
J. H. Bufford's Sons, of this city, have published two
large engravings, one representing President Cleveland
and his Cabinot, and the other being a perturb of

eral Grant. As the family of the Ger ressed their satisfaction with this portrait

THE VICTORY.

A Poem by Chief success Noah Davis, written when he that Grant was dying.

The truce is o'er. The foe at length Assalis the inmost citadel of strength Where kept aloft by dauntless will The flag of life floats faintly still. But neither skill nor love hath power Long to repel "the mevitable hour."

Betrayed and wrenged without a state—A death-march trod through fiery pain. With heart unmoved; how these unroll Heroic grandeurs of the soul In victories whose lessons stand A light and promise to the land.

There is no death for such as he.
When slow transition endeth agony,
His battles fought, his duties done,
His country's life by valor won,
The change is but a solder's reveille
To greet the morn of immortality.

When in the notes of muffled drams Or toiling bells the requiem comes, With palid hips of him we speak. Re ief of tears our hearts may seek. But for curselves, no selfish zeal May rob his glory of its seal. His sword gleams brightest on the page
That writes the story of his age:
But all its conquests pule beneath
Its mercy when it sought the sheath.
Now peace and faith, by mercy biessed,
Make his last foe his welcome guest.
Tarrytown Heights, July 22, 1885.

WEDDING OF A PRINCESS.

PAGEANT ON THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

RINCESS BEATRICE AND PRINCE HENRY MARRIED IN ST. MILDRED'S PARISH CHURCH.
OSBORNE, July 23.—The marriage of the Princes
Beatrice to Prince Henry of Battenberg, took place te-

lay at St. Mildred's Church, Whippingham, six miles from Osborne. At sunrise thousands of flags were ran up on the Venetian masts that lined the route to be taken by the marriage procession. Flags of all National dotted from the housetops. The river and bay were full of yach s, brilliant with busting, presenting from the land an enchanting appearance. The royal yachts were distinguished by the royal standard at their namheads and they were decked with wreaths, evergreens and flowers in profusion,

A continuous stream of sightseers arriving in steamers and carriages took positions along the route from the

passes to the charch.

The Ninety-third Highlanders guarded the approaches to the Church, while the road traversed by the procession was lined by volunteers. The sailors belonging to the royal yachta took position. onging to the royal yachts took position between the Volunteers and the Highlanders, The invited guests from London arrived at Ports.

mouth at 11 c'clock and were taken in a royal yacht to Cowes. Over 100 guests of the Queen breakfasted this morning in the Palace at Osborne, and at 11 o'clock started for the church. The officials, respiendent in court dress and glittering orders, presented peculiar appearance in the royal carriages passing along the country roads.

At half-past 1 the Archbishop of Canterbury, the

Dean of Windsor and the other ciregyman who sisted in the ceremonies, arrived at the church, which

sisted in the ceremonies, arrived at the charch, which was already througed. The boys of the choir of \$6. George's Church, at Windsor, took their places, in readiness for the service.

The Queen, who had been with the Princess Beatries throughout the morning, left the palace for the Church shortly before I o'clock. The bridat procession started from the palace at afteen minutes after I. Loyal and enthusiastic shouting and cheering greeted the pagenat as it emerged from the gates, and the demonstration was taken up and continued by the people along the whole route to the church. Five bands of music posted at different points on the route played at intervals.

The procession made its entrance into the Church

intervals.

The procession made its entrance into the Church along a covered way through the church yard. The equerys passed in first. Then followed the foreign guests and then the royal family. When all had entered the church, the organist played Handels "Occasional Overture." The Prince and Princess of Wales did not join in the procession. They both remained at the entrance to the church. Prince fleary, the bridegroom, passed into the church accompanied by the members of his royal house. The brides maids, who waited in the vestry, received the bride at the church door.

The arrival of the Queen with the bride was heralded with cheers and a royal salute. The pipers played the march, "Highland Laddie," and the Spithead and the

The arrival of the Queen with the bride was heralded with cheers and a royal salute. The pipers played the march, "Highland Laddie," and the Spithead and the Solent guns were fired.

The Queen entered the church on the bride's left. The Prince of Wales was on the right of the bride. The bridesmaids followed. Princess Beattree bowed to the guests on each side as she went up the asile.

Prince Heary stood at the south side of the altar and awaited the bride. The Princess walked with a firm step up the asile. After the bride march, from Leban

to the guests on each side as she went up the aisle. Prince Heary stood at the south side of the altar and awaited the bride. The Princess walked with a firm step up the aisle. After the bridal march from Lohengin had been played, the Archbishop of Canterbury read the ervice, the bride and bridegroom respending in clear tones which were heard throughout the building. The Queen gave the bride away. At the close of the service, a Mendelssohn anthem was sing. At the bridal party left the church. Mendelssohn a Wedding March was played.

The Princess Beatrice looked very pretty. She was diessed a rivory saim with Honiton lace, fier hair was artistically arranged and its effect was made more charming by a wreath of orange blossoms which she wore. The Queen was dressed in black, with lace, and wore a miniature diamond crown. The Princess of Wales wore a costume or white can de Nil, the bridesmaids dresses were of embroicered sik mislin over ivery satin and petricoats of flounces of Mechin lace, with a design of orange flower buds over a satin corsage trimmed with the same lace. The dress which the Princess Beatrice wore in starting on her bridal trip is of figures China crape of a soft shade of cream color. The top is caught up on the left side by long loops with ends of cream moire ribbon. The loops are driven through buttenboles made in the skirt. She also wore a dolman of the same material, having two square ends in front triumed with Irish lace. Inside the church demit-toiletties were enjoined for ladies whe slept last night on the island. The guests who strived from London to-day were permitted to appoar in morning dress.

Prince licary, the tridegroom, were a white uniform, and on the front of his coat were numerous orders. The Prince of Wales wore the uniform of a Field

The trace of this coat were numerous orders, and on the front of his coat were numerous orders. The Prince of Wales were the uniform of a Field Marshal, it is son Victor was dressed in the uniform of an army officer and his son George in that of an officer of the Navy.

WAITING FOR VENTURESOME ROSENFELD. Alexander P. Browne said yesterday that in view of the absence of Sydney Rosenfeld from the city, the warrants for the arrest of Messrs. Abrahams and Perkins would not be served for the present. "Besides," said he, "I learn that Abrahams and Perkins are not to be found and as they are only small fry. I do not not to be found and as they are only small fry. I do not wish to put Judee Wheeler to the trouble of coming here for them aione. Nothing could be done without Mc. Rosenfeld's tea imony. He is the man I want primarily. I tearn by telegram that he suddenly left Chicaco yesterday for Milwaukee. If his telegram stating his willingness to come here means anything, I shall give him opportunity to prove it. I have accordingly had the orders to show cause made returnable a week later. This will be an interesting test case so far as relates to Messra. Shook and Coiller, and will show their responsibility as managers for the production of 'The Mikado.' I must have Mr. Rosenfeld, nowever, as my starting point."

THE LYCEUM THEATRE TO BE SOLD.

The lawyers representing the various firms naving liens upon the new Lyceum Theatre came to an agreement among themselves before Referee Charles W. agreement among teemselves been better to their respective clients' claims. The referee will report in a few days, and the property will be sold in about a month, three weeks' notice of sale being required. The building is leased for ten years with a privilege of renewal, and this is considered the most valuable part of the assets.

BUSINESS METHODS" AT THE PATERS OFFICE.

Under date of July 7, the Patent Office Washington sent out a circular to the patrons of The Official Gazelle containing the following announcement:
An unavoidable delay in the issue of The Official
Gazelle of this date has occurred in consequence of the
fact that the Fatent Office sent the pincto-lithographing
of this issue away from the regular contractor as an elperiment, and the gentlemen who undertook it has
found it impossible to furnish the work in season. To
Official Gazelle of this date will appear shortly, and will
be matied to subscribers immediately upon its publication.

The following letter shows how subscribers look at To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: The inclosed [a copy of the circular] will show that that beehive of industry the United States Faint Office, is doing under the "Reform" Administrate. Here it is July 22, and the issue of Patent Office of July 7, has not yot appeared. Those who subseries for the Officed Gasetic have use for it and want it, and one of them, I protest against this boylah way of day public business. Oh, how these neophytes awail with authority Yours.

New York, July 19, 1883.